

FROM WASHINGTON.
Movements of the Rebels at
Fredericksburg.
ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED SOON
Our Casualties at Chancellorsville 8,200.

Regulations for Organizing Colored
Troops.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29, 1863.
MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

No Rebel camps were visible on the heights beyond Fredericksburg today. Many of the horses which we saw to graze in herds on the plain below have also disappeared. The Rebels are showing renewed activity along the Upper Rappahannock, and are massing troops along United States and Kelly's Fords. It is not, however, thought that they intend to cross, though the prospects of an early battle begin to be discussed in the army.

Gen. Hooker's foot up the killed and wounded in the late battle, as derived from the official returns of the corps commanders at 8,200. This does not include the missing.

THE BUREAU FOR COLORED TROOPS.
The following is the General Order establishing a Bureau for Colored Troops in the Adjutant-General's office, and providing for their recruitment and organization:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 111.—A Bureau is established in the Adjutant-General's office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of colored troops. An officer will be assigned to the charge of the Bureau, with such number of clerks as may be designated by the Adjutant-General. It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

It is the duty of the Bureau to receive and forward to the Adjutant-General all reports, returns, and other documents relating to the organization of colored troops, and to keep a full and correct record of the same.

The New York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 6,911. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Capture of the Schooner Scudbird by the Rebels—Surprise and Host of a Rebel Camp at Green Swamp—Rebel Retaliation.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 27, 1863.
The steamer Georgia, under flag of truce, arrived this morning from City Point. She brings Richmond papers of the 26th. They contain nothing from Vicksburg. The Georgia left this afternoon for City Point, with 165 Rebel prisoners.

The steamer left last night for Boston, with the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, their time having expired.

The steamer Kennebec, from Baltimore, and the Henry Burden, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 26th, has the following:

GOLDENROD, May 25.—A number of Abolition prisoners arrived here this evening from Kingston, seven being the captain and crew of the schooner Scudbird, captured last Thursday 30 miles below Wilkinson's Point, on the Neuse, and 40 below Newbern, by six men of Capt. Harrington's company of Mirford's Battalion. The schooner and her Government cargo were burnt.

RALEIGH, May 25.—The Raleigh Progress's Kingston correspondent, under date of yesterday, says that 3,000 Yankees attacked our force, consisting of two regiments, at Gum Swamp, surprised and routed them. We had several wounded, and from 50 to 100 taken prisoners. We took eight prisoners. He had forced the enemy back to within eight miles of Newbern. The Colonel commanding the force is reported to be killed. The enemy burnt the Court-house and other buildings at Trenton, Jones County, on Friday, and plundered the citizens as they went.

Dr. Wm. W. Meyers, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., now confined in Libby Prison, is held as a hostage for Dr. Green of Pittsburg, who is the doctor of the York, a Yankee, who is the infamous traitor Dr. Kunkle, whose trial is now pending before the Court of Baltimore. For two officers recently murdered in Ohio, two officers of equal rank, now in our hands, are to suffer through the law of retaliation. This intelligence has been conveyed to Col. Lindlow, the Yankee Commissioner, by Commissioner Gold, with the additional assurance that hereafter, for all Confederate soldiers or citizens injured by the law of retaliation, the law of retaliation will be rigidly enforced.

Mag. Gen. E. C. Ord leaves this afternoon for Baltimore, en route for the Mississippi.

A woman named Miss Hunter was arrested at Suffolk yesterday. A document containing a plan of all the fortifications at Suffolk was found in her possession, and letters to Gen. Longstreet, stating that he could make a raid to Norfolk and capture Gen. Vele and Gov. Pierpont. The documents were prepared by an attorney at Norfolk by the name of Sirilis. He is under arrest.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
No Change in Affairs—Communication With Rebel Pickets Stopped—The Enemy Making Good Use of the Respite Given Them—The Order Relative to Purveyors—The 30th New-York Home-ward Bound—The Losses of Gen. Sedgwick's Corps Reduced—Presentation by the 9th New-York.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 27, 1863.

There is no change in affairs here, and none seems to be anticipated for some time. But no one can tell what changes may occur in twenty-four hours. Gen. Hooker has not yet returned from his visit to Washington, where it is supposed he has gone to consult with President Lincoln in regard to his next movement. During his absence Gen. Sedgwick has been in command. Gen. Butterfield returned today. A large number of officers and men pass back and forth from Washington on furlough, their leave of absence running from five to fifteen days.

A day or two ago it was a common practice for the pickets on the south side of the Rappahannock to fish for some hours each day, and on these occasions it was noticed that some of the inhabitants of Palmyra were in the habit of visiting the spot, for the avowed purpose of buying some of the fish which the Rebels caught. A close watch was kept, and although no evidence of evil intentions could be discovered, still it was believed communications were sent to the enemy by this means. A note, it is said, was sent to Gen. Lee requesting that this fishing business should be stopped, or, carried on, on the side of the river, that the pickets on both sides keep some distance from the banks, and thus have the effect of stopping all communication between the opposing armies.

The enemy seem to be very active, as they continue nightly digging intrenchments at different points on the river, but I think this is only intended as a blind to cover some more important move. It seems impossible to the Rebels to remain in their present position for any length of time, under present circumstances.

The order issued from headquarters yesterday has created quite an excitement among those at whom it is aimed. The class of men known as Purveyors are generally favorites of those in power, and, as soon as a permit is obtained to carry on the business, large quantities of liquor of the very poorest quality are brought to the army, and if any one is unable to obtain all he wants it only proves he does not know the ropes. In fact, the most of them are nothing more or less than gamblers of the commonest kind. In my travels to-day I believe I saw more drunken men than I could in the same distance in New-York. This is the cause of the late order, doing away with the office entirely. In fact, it ought never to have been instituted, as the sutlers to the different regiments are fully capable of supplying all that it is requisite the soldier should have, and that, too, under restrictions imposed by act of Congress; while purveyors had full swing, and were under no restraint whatever. Hence, the Government has been transacting their goods free for a long time, while the regular sutlers have been compelled to hire boats to carry their wares to the nearest point, and then by wagon for miles to camp, often at the risk of losing everything. The gross injustice of such a state of things is palpable to any one at all acquainted with the facts, and Gen. Hooker is entitled to the thanks of his army as well as the friends of the soldiers at home, for his action in abolishing this evil.

The 30th New-York Volunteers leave for home to-morrow. They belong to the first corps, and are under the command of Col. Seagriff. They served under McDowell last year; were in the battles of Bull Run No. 2, South Mountain and Fredericksburg. They came out 360 strong, and return with 350 members, such honors as they usually do those who serve their country faithfully.

The losses sustained by the sixth corps (Gen. Sedgwick's) are not so heavy as was anticipated. The official figures count up 4,960 in killed, wounded and missing, of whom about 500 were killed, 1,500 wounded, and the remainder classed as missing, although doubtless many of the latter were taken prisoners and returned to Richmond to be exchanged. If the official figures from the other corps are reduced in comparison, our loss will turn out to be much less than was at first supposed.

The 9th New-York Volunteers present to-day a splendid gold watch and chain to Dr. Nordquist, their former surgeon, who is now acting surgeon of the second division (Gen. Robinson's) first corps. It is a beautiful present, and a deserved tribute to one who has spared no efforts to relieve the suffer-

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Capture of the Schooner Scudbird by the Rebels—Surprise and Host of a Rebel Camp at Green Swamp—Rebel Retaliation.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 27, 1863.
The steamer Georgia, under flag of truce, arrived this morning from City Point. She brings Richmond papers of the 26th. They contain nothing from Vicksburg. The Georgia left this afternoon for City Point, with 165 Rebel prisoners.

The steamer left last night for Boston, with the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, their time having expired.

The steamer Kennebec, from Baltimore, and the Henry Burden, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 26th, has the following:

GOLDENROD, May 25.—A number of Abolition prisoners arrived here this evening from Kingston, seven being the captain and crew of the schooner Scudbird, captured last Thursday 30 miles below Wilkinson's Point, on the Neuse, and 40 below Newbern, by six men of Capt. Harrington's company of Mirford's Battalion. The schooner and her Government cargo were burnt.

RALEIGH, May 25.—The Raleigh Progress's Kingston correspondent, under date of yesterday, says that 3,000 Yankees attacked our force, consisting of two regiments, at Gum Swamp, surprised and routed them. We had several wounded, and from 50 to 100 taken prisoners. We took eight prisoners. He had forced the enemy back to within eight miles of Newbern. The Colonel commanding the force is reported to be killed. The enemy burnt the Court-house and other buildings at Trenton, Jones County, on Friday, and plundered the citizens as they went.

Dr. Wm. W. Meyers, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., now confined in Libby Prison, is held as a hostage for Dr. Green of Pittsburg, who is the doctor of the York, a Yankee, who is the infamous traitor Dr. Kunkle, whose trial is now pending before the Court of Baltimore. For two officers recently murdered in Ohio, two officers of equal rank, now in our hands, are to suffer through the law of retaliation. This intelligence has been conveyed to Col. Lindlow, the Yankee Commissioner, by Commissioner Gold, with the additional assurance that hereafter, for all Confederate soldiers or citizens injured by the law of retaliation, the law of retaliation will be rigidly enforced.

Mag. Gen. E. C. Ord leaves this afternoon for Baltimore, en route for the Mississippi.

A woman named Miss Hunter was arrested at Suffolk yesterday. A document containing a plan of all the fortifications at Suffolk was found in her possession, and letters to Gen. Longstreet, stating that he could make a raid to Norfolk and capture Gen. Vele and Gov. Pierpont. The documents were prepared by an attorney at Norfolk by the name of Sirilis. He is under arrest.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
No Change in Affairs—Communication With Rebel Pickets Stopped—The Enemy Making Good Use of the Respite Given Them—The Order Relative to Purveyors—The 30th New-York Home-ward Bound—The Losses of Gen. Sedgwick's Corps Reduced—Presentation by the 9th New-York.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 27, 1863.

There is no change in affairs here, and none seems to be anticipated for some time. But no one can tell what changes may occur in twenty-four hours. Gen. Hooker has not yet returned from his visit to Washington, where it is supposed he has gone to consult with President Lincoln in regard to his next movement. During his absence Gen. Sedgwick has been in command. Gen. Butterfield returned today. A large number of officers and men pass back and forth from Washington on furlough, their leave of absence running from five to fifteen days.

A day or two ago it was a common practice for the pickets on the south side of the Rappahannock to fish for some hours each day, and on these occasions it was noticed that some of the inhabitants of Palmyra were in the habit of visiting the spot, for the avowed purpose of buying some of the fish which the Rebels caught. A close watch was kept, and although no evidence of evil intentions could be discovered, still it was believed communications were sent to the enemy by this means. A note, it is said, was sent to Gen. Lee requesting that this fishing business should be stopped, or, carried on, on the side of the river, that the pickets on both sides keep some distance from the banks, and thus have the effect of stopping all communication between the opposing armies.

The enemy seem to be very active, as they continue nightly digging intrenchments at different points on the river, but I think this is only intended as a blind to cover some more important move. It seems impossible to the Rebels to remain in their present position for any length of time, under present circumstances.

The order issued from headquarters yesterday has created quite an excitement among those at whom it is aimed. The class of men known as Purveyors are generally favorites of those in power, and, as soon as a permit is obtained to carry on the business, large quantities of liquor of the very poorest quality are brought to the army, and if any one is unable to obtain all he wants it only proves he does not know the ropes. In fact, the most of them are nothing more or less than gamblers of the commonest kind. In my travels to-day I believe I saw more drunken men than I could in the same distance in New-York. This is the cause of the late order, doing away with the office entirely. In fact, it ought never to have been instituted, as the sutlers to the different regiments are fully capable of supplying all that it is requisite the soldier should have, and that, too, under restrictions imposed by act of Congress; while purveyors had full swing, and were under no restraint whatever. Hence, the Government has been transacting their goods free for a long time, while the regular sutlers have been compelled to hire boats to carry their wares to the nearest point, and then by wagon for miles to camp, often at the risk of losing everything. The gross injustice of such a state of things is palpable to any one at all acquainted with the facts, and Gen. Hooker is entitled to the thanks of his army as well as the friends of the soldiers at home, for his action in abolishing this evil.

The 30th New-York Volunteers leave for home to-morrow. They belong to the first corps, and are under the command of Col. Seagriff. They served under McDowell last year; were in the battles of Bull Run No. 2, South Mountain and Fredericksburg. They came out 360 strong, and return with 350 members, such honors as they usually do those who serve their country faithfully.

The losses sustained by the sixth corps (Gen. Sedgwick's) are not so heavy as was anticipated. The official figures count up 4,960 in killed, wounded and missing, of whom about 500 were killed, 1,500 wounded, and the remainder classed as missing, although doubtless many of the latter were taken prisoners and returned to Richmond to be exchanged. If the official figures from the other corps are reduced in comparison, our loss will turn out to be much less than was at first supposed.

The 9th New-York Volunteers present to-day a splendid gold watch and chain to Dr. Nordquist, their former surgeon, who is now acting surgeon of the second division (Gen. Robinson's) first corps. It is a beautiful present, and a deserved tribute to one who has spared no efforts to relieve the suffer-

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Capture of the Schooner Scudbird by the Rebels—Surprise and Host of a Rebel Camp at Green Swamp—Rebel Retaliation.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 27, 1863.
The steamer Georgia, under flag of truce, arrived this morning from City Point. She brings Richmond papers of the 26th. They contain nothing from Vicksburg. The Georgia left this afternoon for City Point, with 165 Rebel prisoners.

The steamer left last night for Boston, with the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, their time having expired.

The steamer Kennebec, from Baltimore, and the Henry Burden, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 26th, has the following:

GOLDENROD, May 25.—A number of Abolition prisoners arrived here this evening from Kingston, seven being the captain and crew of the schooner Scudbird, captured last Thursday 30 miles below Wilkinson's Point, on the Neuse, and 40 below Newbern, by six men of Capt. Harrington's company of Mirford's Battalion. The schooner and her Government cargo were burnt.

RALEIGH, May 25.—The Raleigh Progress's Kingston correspondent, under date of yesterday, says that 3,000 Yankees attacked our force, consisting of two regiments, at Gum Swamp, surprised and routed them. We had several wounded, and from 50 to 100 taken prisoners. We took eight prisoners. He had forced the enemy back to within eight miles of Newbern. The Colonel commanding the force is reported to be killed. The enemy burnt the Court-house and other buildings at Trenton, Jones County, on Friday, and plundered the citizens as they went.

Dr. Wm. W. Meyers, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., now confined in Libby Prison, is held as a hostage for Dr. Green of Pittsburg, who is the doctor of the York, a Yankee, who is the infamous traitor Dr. Kunkle, whose trial is now pending before the Court of Baltimore. For two officers recently murdered in Ohio, two officers of equal rank, now in our hands, are to suffer through the law of retaliation. This intelligence has been conveyed to Col. Lindlow, the Yankee Commissioner, by Commissioner Gold, with the additional assurance that hereafter, for all Confederate soldiers or citizens injured by the law of retaliation, the law of retaliation will be rigidly enforced.

Mag. Gen. E. C. Ord leaves this afternoon for Baltimore, en route for the Mississippi.

A woman named Miss Hunter was arrested at Suffolk yesterday. A document containing a plan of all the fortifications at Suffolk was found in her possession, and letters to Gen. Longstreet, stating that he could make a raid to Norfolk and capture Gen. Vele and Gov. Pierpont. The documents were prepared by an attorney at Norfolk by the name of Sirilis. He is under arrest.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
No Change in Affairs—Communication With Rebel Pickets Stopped—The Enemy Making Good Use of the Respite Given Them—The Order Relative to Purveyors—The 30th New-York Home-ward Bound—The Losses of Gen. Sedgwick's Corps Reduced—Presentation by the 9th New-York.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 27, 1863.

There is no change in affairs here, and none seems to be anticipated for some time. But no one can tell what changes may occur in twenty-four hours. Gen. Hooker has not yet returned from his visit to Washington, where it is supposed he has gone to consult with President Lincoln in regard to his next movement. During his absence Gen. Sedgwick has been in command. Gen. Butterfield returned today. A large number of officers and men pass back and forth from Washington on furlough, their leave of absence running from five to fifteen days.

A day or two ago it was a common practice for the pickets on the south side of the Rappahannock to fish for some hours each day, and on these occasions it was noticed that some of the inhabitants of Palmyra were in the habit of visiting the spot, for the avowed purpose of buying some of the fish which the Rebels caught. A close watch was kept, and although no evidence of evil intentions could be discovered, still it was believed communications were sent to the enemy by this means. A note, it is said, was sent to Gen. Lee requesting that this fishing business should be stopped, or, carried on, on the side of the river, that the pickets on both sides keep some distance from the banks, and thus have the effect of stopping all communication between the opposing armies.

The enemy seem to be very active, as they continue nightly digging intrenchments at different points on the river, but I think this is only intended as a blind to cover some more important move. It seems impossible to the Rebels to remain in their present position for any length of time, under present circumstances.

The order issued from headquarters yesterday has created quite an excitement among those at whom it is aimed. The class of men known as Purveyors are generally favorites of those in power, and, as soon as a permit is obtained to carry on the business, large quantities of liquor of the very poorest quality are brought to the army, and if any one is unable to obtain all he wants it only proves he does not know the ropes. In fact, the most of them are nothing more or less than gamblers of the commonest kind. In my travels to-day I believe I saw more drunken men than I could in the same distance in New-York. This is the cause of the late order, doing away with the office entirely. In fact, it ought never to have been instituted, as the sutlers to the different regiments are fully capable of supplying all that it is requisite the soldier should have, and that, too, under restrictions imposed by act of Congress; while purveyors had full swing, and were under no restraint whatever. Hence, the Government has been transacting their goods free for a long time, while the regular sutlers have been compelled to hire boats to carry their wares to the nearest point, and then by wagon for miles to camp, often at the risk of losing everything. The gross injustice of such a state of things is palpable to any one at all acquainted with the facts, and Gen. Hooker is entitled to the thanks of his army as well as the friends of the soldiers at home, for his action in abolishing this evil.

The 30th New-York Volunteers leave for home to-morrow. They belong to the first corps, and are under the command of Col. Seagriff. They served under McDowell last year; were in the battles of Bull Run No. 2, South Mountain and Fredericksburg. They came out 360 strong, and return with 350 members, such honors as they usually do those who serve their country faithfully.

The losses sustained by the sixth corps (Gen. Sedgwick's) are not so heavy as was anticipated. The official figures count up 4,960 in killed, wounded and missing, of whom about 500 were killed, 1,500 wounded, and the remainder classed as missing, although doubtless many of the latter were taken prisoners and returned to Richmond to be exchanged. If the official figures from the other corps are reduced in comparison, our loss will turn out to be much less than was at first supposed.

The 9th New-York Volunteers present to-day a splendid gold watch and chain to Dr. Nordquist, their former surgeon, who is now acting surgeon of the second division (Gen. Robinson's) first corps. It is a beautiful present, and a deserved tribute to one who has spared no efforts to relieve the suffer-

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Capture of the Schooner Scudbird by the Rebels—Surprise and Host of a Rebel Camp at Green Swamp—Rebel Retaliation.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 27, 1863.
The steamer Georgia, under flag of truce, arrived this morning from City Point. She brings Richmond papers of the 26th. They contain nothing from Vicksburg. The Georgia left this afternoon for City Point, with 165 Rebel prisoners.

The steamer left last night for Boston, with the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, their time having expired.

The steamer Kennebec, from Baltimore, and the Henry Burden, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 26th, has the following:

GOLDENROD, May 25.—A number of Abolition prisoners arrived here this evening from Kingston, seven being the captain and crew of the schooner Scudbird, captured last Thursday 30 miles below Wilkinson's Point, on the Neuse, and 40 below Newbern, by six men of Capt. Harrington's company of Mirford's Battalion. The schooner and her Government cargo were burnt.

RALEIGH, May 25.—The Raleigh Progress's Kingston correspondent, under date of yesterday, says that 3,000 Yankees attacked our force, consisting of two regiments, at Gum Swamp, surprised and routed them. We had several wounded, and from 50 to 100 taken prisoners. We took eight prisoners. He had forced the enemy back to within eight miles of Newbern. The Colonel commanding the force is reported to be killed. The enemy burnt the Court-house and other buildings at Trenton, Jones County, on Friday, and plundered the citizens as they went.

Dr. Wm. W. Meyers, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., now confined in Libby Prison, is held as a hostage for Dr. Green of Pittsburg, who is the doctor of the York, a Yankee, who is the infamous traitor Dr. Kunkle, whose trial is now pending before the Court of Baltimore. For two officers recently murdered in Ohio, two officers of equal rank, now in our hands, are to suffer through the law of retaliation. This intelligence has been conveyed to Col. Lindlow, the Yankee Commissioner, by Commissioner Gold, with the additional assurance that hereafter, for all Confederate soldiers or citizens injured by the law of retaliation, the law of retaliation will be rigidly enforced.

Mag. Gen. E. C. Ord leaves this afternoon for Baltimore, en route for the Mississippi.

A woman named Miss Hunter was arrested at Suffolk yesterday. A document containing a plan of all the fortifications at Suffolk was found in her possession, and letters to Gen. Longstreet, stating that he could make a raid to Norfolk and capture Gen. Vele and Gov. Pierpont. The documents were prepared by an attorney at Norfolk by the name of Sirilis. He is under arrest.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
No Change in Affairs—Communication With Rebel Pickets Stopped—The Enemy Making Good Use of the Respite Given Them—The Order Relative to Purveyors—The 30th New-York Home-ward Bound—The Losses of Gen. Sedgwick's Corps Reduced—Presentation by the 9th New-York.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 27, 1863.

There is no change in affairs here, and none seems to be anticipated for some time. But no one can tell what changes may occur in twenty-four hours. Gen. Hooker has not yet returned from his visit to Washington, where it is supposed he has gone to consult with President Lincoln in regard to his next movement. During his absence Gen. Sedgwick has been in command. Gen. Butterfield returned today. A large number of officers and men pass back and forth from Washington on furlough, their leave of absence running from five to fifteen days.

A day or two ago it was a common practice for the pickets on the south side of the Rappahannock to fish for some hours each day, and on these occasions it was noticed that some of the inhabitants of Palmyra were in the habit of visiting the spot, for the avowed purpose of buying some of the fish which the Rebels caught. A close watch was kept, and although no evidence of evil intentions could be discovered, still it was believed communications were sent to the enemy by this means. A note, it is said, was sent to Gen. Lee requesting that this fishing business should be stopped, or, carried on, on the side of the river, that the pickets on both sides keep some distance from the banks, and thus have the effect of stopping all communication between the opposing armies.

The enemy seem to be very active, as they continue nightly digging intrenchments at different points on the river, but I think this is only intended as a blind to cover some more important move. It seems impossible to the Rebels to remain in their present position for any length of time, under present circumstances.

The order issued from headquarters yesterday has created quite an excitement among those at whom it is aimed. The class of men known as Purveyors are generally favorites of those in power, and, as soon as a permit is obtained to carry on the business, large quantities of liquor of the very poorest quality are brought to the army, and if any one is unable to obtain all he wants it only proves he does not know the ropes. In fact, the most of them are nothing more or less than gamblers of the commonest kind. In my travels to-day I believe I saw more drunken men than I could in the same distance in New-York. This is the cause of the late order, doing away with the office entirely. In fact, it ought never to have been instituted, as the sutlers to the different regiments are fully capable of supplying all that it is requisite the soldier should have, and that, too, under restrictions imposed by act of Congress; while purveyors had full swing, and were under no restraint whatever. Hence, the Government has been transacting their goods free for a long time, while the regular sutlers have been compelled to hire boats to carry their wares to the nearest point, and then by wagon for miles to camp, often at the risk of losing everything. The gross injustice of such a state of things is palpable to any one at all acquainted with the facts, and Gen. Hooker is entitled to the thanks of his army as well as the friends of the soldiers at home, for his action in abolishing this evil.

The 30th New-York Volunteers leave for home to-morrow. They belong to the first corps, and are under the command of Col. Seagriff. They served under McDowell last year; were in the battles of Bull Run No. 2, South Mountain and Fredericksburg. They came out 360 strong, and return with 350 members, such honors as they usually do those who serve their country faithfully.

The losses sustained by the sixth corps (Gen. Sedgwick's) are not so heavy as was anticipated. The official figures count up 4,960 in killed, wounded and missing, of whom about 500 were killed, 1,500 wounded, and the remainder classed as missing, although doubtless many of the latter were taken prisoners and returned to Richmond to be exchanged. If the official figures from the other corps are reduced in comparison, our loss will turn out to be much less than was at first supposed.

The 9th New-York Volunteers present to-day a splendid gold watch and chain to Dr. Nordquist, their former surgeon, who is now acting surgeon of the second division (Gen